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A Genuine Copy of General LEE's *Letter to General* BURGOYNE, *upon his arrival in Boston.*
[*General* LEE *served in Portugal under General* BURGOYNE *laft war.*]

Philadelphia, June 7th, 1775.

MY DEAR SIR,

WE have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at Boston, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived, I shall not delay a single instant addressing myself to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendship I have long and sincerely professed for you; a friendship to which you have the strongest claims from the first moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received so many testimonies of esteem and affection; there is no man whose esteem and affection, could, in my opinion, have done me greater honour. I entreat and conjure you therefore, my dear Sir, to impute these lines not to a petulant itch of scribbling, but to the most unfeigned solicitude for the future tranquility of your mind, and for your reputation. I sincerely lament the infatuation of the times, when men of such a stamp as Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Howe can be seduced into so impious and nefarious a service by the artifice of a wicked and insidious court and cabinet. You, Sir, must be sensible that these epithets are not unjustly severe. You have yourself experienced the wickedness and treachery of this court and cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own select committee, and the treatment yourself as president received from these abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black business of St. Vincents, by an opposition to which you acquired the highest and most deserved honour. I shall not trouble you with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own consent, as I am afraid, from what I have seen of your speeches, that you have already formed your creed upon this article; but I will boldly affirm, had this right been established by a thousand statutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Englishman to exert his utmost to divest Parliament of this right. If it must inevitably work the subversion of the whole empire. The malady under which the state labours, is indisputably derived from the inadequate representation of the subject, and the vast pecuniary influence of the crown. To add to this pecuniary influence and incompetency of representation is to insure and precipitate our destruction. To wish any addition can scarcely enter the heart of a citizen who has the least spark of public virtue, and who is at the same time capable of seeing consequences the most immediate. I appeal, Sir, to your own conscience, to your experience and knowledge of our court and parliament, and I request you to lay your hand on your heart, and then answer with your usual integrity and frankness, whether, on the supposition America should be abject enough to submit to the terms imposed, you think a single ounce raised upon her would be applied to the purpose (as it is ostentatiously held out to deceive the people at home) of easing the mother country. Or whether you are not convinced that the whole they could extract would be applied solely to heap up still further the enormous fund for corruption which the crown already possesses, and which a most diabolical use is made. On these principles I say, Sir, every good Englishman, abstracted of all regard for America, must oppose her being taxed by the British Parliament; for my own part I am convinced that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the spirit of liberty and the British constitution) can be produced in support of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a subject which has been so amply, and, in my opinion, so fully discussed. I find by a speech given as your's in the public papers, that it was by the King's positive command you embarked in this service. I am somewhat pleased that it is not an office of your own seeking, though at the same time, I must confess that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he sees men of sense and integrity, (because of a certain profession) lay it down as a rule implicitly to obey the mandates of a court, be they ever so flagitious. It furnishes, in my opinion, the best arguments for the total reduction of the army. But I am running into a tedious essay, whereas I ought to confine myself to the main design and purpose of this letter, which is to guard you and your colleagues from those prejudices which the same miscreants who have infatuated General Gage, and still surround him, will labour to instill into you against a brave, loyal, and most deserving people. The avenues of truth will be shut up to you. I assert, Sir, that even General Gage will deceive you as he has deceived himself: I do not say he will do so designedly. I do not think him capable; but his mind is so totally poisoned, and his understanding so totally blinded by the society of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of discerning facts as manifest as the noon-day sun. I assert, Sir, that he is ignorant, that he has from the beginning been consummately ignorant of the principles, temper, disposition, and force of the colonies. I assert, Sir, that his letters to the ministry, at least such as the public have seen, are one continued tissue of misrepresentation, injustice, and tortured inferences from mis-stated facts. I affirm, Sir, that he has taken no pains to inform himself of the truth; that he has never conversed with a man who has had the courage or honesty to tell him the truth.

I am apprehensive that you and your colleagues may fall into the same trap, and it is the apprehension that you may be inconsiderately hurried by the vigour and activity you possess, into measures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot possibly serve the cause of those who sent you, that has prompted me to address these lines to you.—I most devoutly wish, that your industry, valour, and military talents, may be reserved for a more honorable and virtuous service against the natural enemies of your country, (to whom our court are so basely complacent) and not to be wasted in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretchedest state of servitude, the most meritorious part of your fellow subjects. I say, Sir, that any attempts to accomplish this purpose must be ineffectual. You cannot possibly succeed. No man is better acquainted with the state of this continent than myself. I have ran through almost the whole colonies, from the north to the south, and from the south to the north. I have conversed with all orders of men, from the first estated gentlemen to the lowest planters and farmers, and can assure you that the same spirit animates the whole. Not less than an hundred and fifty thousand gentlemen, yeomen and farmers, are now in arms, determined to preserve their liberties or perish. As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly false to deserve a serious refutation. I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded. I served several campaigns in America last war, and cannot recollect a single instance of ill behaviour in the provincials, where the regulars acquitted themselves well. Indeed we well remember some instances of the reverse, particularly where the late Colonel Grant, (he who lately pledged himself for the general cowardice of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was saved from destruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such preposterous arguments are only proper for the Rigby's and Sandwich's, from whose mouths never issued, and to whose breasts, truth and decency are utter strangers. You will much oblige me in communicating his letter to General Howe, to whom I could wish it should be considered in some measure addressed, as well as to yourself. Mr. Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the highest love and reverence. I have honoured him for his own connections, but above all for his admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendship, not only as a pleasure, but as an ornament: I flattered myself that I had obtained it. Gracious God! Is it possible that Mr. Howe should be prevailed upon to accept of such an office! That the brother of him, to whose memory the much injured people of Boston erected a monument, should be employed as one of the instruments of their destruction! But the fashion of the times it seems is such, as renders it impossible that he should avoid it. The commands of our most gracious Sovereign, are to cancel all moral obligations, to sanctify every action, even those that the Satarp of an eastern despot would start at. I shall now beg leave to say a few words with respect to myself and the part I act. I was bred up from my infancy in the highest veneration for the liberties of mankind in general. What I have seen of Courts and Princes convinces me, that power cannot be lodged in worse hands than in theirs; and of all courts I am persuaded that ours is the most corrupt and hostile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every act since the present accession, evinces it) to abolish even the shadow of liberty from among us. It was not the demolition of the tea, it was not any other particular act of the Bostonians, or of the other provinces which constituted their crimes. But it is the noble spirit of liberty manifestly pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of ministerial and royal vengeance. Had they been notoriously of another disposition, had they been *homines ad servitudinem parati*, they might have made as free with the property of the East-India company as the felonious North himself, with impunity. But the Lords of St. James's and their mercenaries of St. Stephen's well know, that as long as the free spirit of this great continent remains unsubdued, the progress they can make in their scheme of universal despotism, will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexpiable war against America. In short, this is the last asylum of persecuted liberty. Here should the machinations and fury of her enemies prevail, that bright goddess must fly off from the face of the earth, and leave not a trace behind. These, Sir, are my principles; this is my persuasion, and consequentially I am determined to act. I have now Sir, only to entreat that whatever measures you pursue, whether those which your real friends (myself amongst them) would wish, or unfortunately those which our accursed misrulers shall dictate, you will still believe me to be personally, with the greatest sincerity and affection,

Your's, &c. C. LEE.

See Burgoyne's answer, pa. 776

ALL Candidates, either for a first or second Degree, which may be confered this Year in the Way of general Diplomas on those properly qualified, by the Corporation of Harvard-College in Cambridge, are hereby notified to appear at the Philosophy Chamber of said College on Tuesday the 2d Day of August next enfuing, in Order to settle all Matters previous to said Degrees; or, if prevented from appearing, to send their Names, and provide for settling Accompts, and defraying all customary Charges.

Also all Candidates for Admission into said College this Year are notified, that Wednesday and Thursday in the second Week in August next enfuing are fixed upon for their Examination, at the President's House in Cambridge, or some other convenient Place in the Neighbourhood, which may then be appointed. After which some Provision will be made for carrying on the Instruction of the College, in such Manner and Place as shall be judged most expedient.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President of Harvard-College.

Cambridge, July 21, 1775.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, June 23.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid.*

The humble ADDRESS and DECLARATION of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's loyal subjects, the Representatives of the people of this colony, in Congress assembled, beg leave to disclose to your Excellency the true causes of our proceedings; not only that upon your arrival among us, you may receive no unfavourable impression of our conduct, but that we may stand justified to the world.

When the ordinary modes of application for redress of grievances, and the usual means of defence against arbitrary impositions have failed, mankind generally have had recourse to those that are extraordinary. Hence the origin of the Continental Congress, and hence the present representation of the people in this colony.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the grievances of America; they have been so often represented that your Excellency cannot be a stranger to them. Let it therefore suffice to say, that the hands of his Majesty's ministers have long lain heavy, and now press us with intolerable weight. We declare that no love of innovation, no desire of altering the constitution of Government, no lust of independence, has had the least influence upon our councils: But, alarmed and roused by a long succession of arbitrary proceedings by wicked administrations, impressed with the greatest apprehension of instigated insurrections, and deeply affected by the commencement of hostilities by the British troops against this continent, solely for the preservation and in defence of our lives, liberties, and properties, we have been impelled to associate, and to take up arms.

We sincerely deplore those slanderous informations, and wicked counsels, by which his majesty has been led into measures, which if persisted in, must inevitably involve America in all the calamities of civil war, and rend the British empire. We only desire the secure enjoyment of our invaluable rights, and we wish for nothing more ardently, than a speedy reconciliation with our mother country, upon constitutional principles.

Conscious of the justice of our cause, and the integrity of our views, we readily profess our loyal attachment to our Sovereign, his crown and dignity: And trusting the event of Providence, we prefer Death to Slavery.

These things we thought it our duty to declare, that your Excellency, and thro' you, our august Sovereign, our fellow subjects, and the whole world, may clearly understand that our taking up arms, is the result of dire necessity, and in compliance with the first law of nature.

We intreat and trust, that your Excellency will make such a representation of the state of this colony, and of our true motives, as to assure his Majesty, that, in the midst of all our complicated distresses, he has no subjects in his wide dominions, who more sincerely desire to testify their loyalty and affection, or who would be more willing to devote their lives and fortunes in his real service.

By order of the Provincial Congress, at Charlestown, June 20th, 1775.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The deputation being returned, the Honourable Mr. Drayton reported, that they having delivered the address to the Governor, his Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:

Gentlemen,

I KNOW of no Representatives of the People of this Province, except those constitutionally convened in General Assembly, and am incompetent to judge of the Disputes which at present unhappily subsist between Great-Britain and the American Colonies.

It is impossible, during the short Interval since my Arrival, that I should have acquired such a Knowledge of the State of the Province, as to be at present able to make any Representation thereupon to his Majesty, but you may be assured that no Representations shall be ever made by me, but what shall be consistent with Truth, and with an earnest Endeavour to promote the real Happiness and Prosperity of the Province.

WM. CAMPBELL.

Published by Order of the Congress.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

June 21st, 1775.

The following ADDRESS has been published in England, and distributed among the Soldiers then coming to America.

ADDRESS to the SOLDIERS.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are about to embark for *America*, to compel your Fellow Subjects there to submit to *Popery* and *Slavery*.

It is the Glory of the British Soldier, that he is the *Defender*, not the *Destroyer*, of the Civil and Religious Rights of the People. The *English* Soldiery are immortalized in History, for their Attachment to the Religion and Liberties of their Country.

When King *James* the Second endeavoured to introduce the Roman-catholic Religion and arbitrary Power into *Great-Britain*, he had an Army encamped on *Hounslow-Heath*, to terrify the People. Seven Bishops were seized upon, and sent to the Tower. But they appealed to the Laws of their Country, and were set at Liberty. When this News reached the Camp, the Shouts of Joy were so great, that they re-echoed in the Royal Palace. This, however, did not quite convince the King, of the Aversion of the Soldiers to be the Instruments of Oppression against their Fellow Subjects. He therefore made another Trial. He ordered the Guards to be drawn up, and the Word was given, that those who did not chuse to support the King's Measures, should ground their Arms. When, behold, to his utter Confusion, and their eternal Honour—the whole Body grounded their Arms.

You, Gentlemen, will soon have an Opportunity of shewing equal Virtue. You will be called upon to imbrue your Hands in the Blood of your Fellow Subjects in *America*, because they will not admit to be Slaves, and are alarmed at the Establishment of Popery and arbitrary Power in one Half of their Country.

Whether you will draw those Swords which have defended them against their Enemies, to butcher them into a resignation of their Rights, which they hold as the Sons of *Englishmen*, is in your Breasts. That you will not stain the Laurels you have gained from *France*, by dipping them in Civil Blood, is every good Man's Hope.

Arts will no doubt be used to persuade you, that it is your Duty to obey Orders; and that you are sent upon the just and righteous Errand of crushing Rebellion. But your own Hearts will tell you, that the People may be so ill treated, as to make Resistance necessary. You know, that Violence and Injury offered from one Man to another, has always some Pretence of Right or Reason to justify it. So it is between the People and their Rulers.

Therefore, whatever hard Names and heavy Accusations may be bestowed upon Fellow Subjects in *America*, be assured they have not deserved them; but are driven, by the most cruel Treatment, into Despair. In this Despair they are compelled to defend their Liberties, after having tried in vain, every peaceable Means of obtaining Redress of their manifold Grievances.

Before God and man they are right.

Your Honour then, Gentlemen, as Soldiers, and your Humanity as Men, forbid you to be the instruments of forcing Chains upon your injured and oppressed Fellow Subjects. Remember that your first Obedience is due to God, and that whoever bids you shed innocent Blood, bids you act contrary to his Commandments.

I am, GENTLEMEN,
your sincere Well-wisher,
AN OLD SOLDIER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

We are informed that the people called Quakers, at a meeting in this city a few days since, have agreed to recommend it to their brethren, in their several meetings in this province and New-Jersey, to promote subscriptions to raise money for the relief of the necessitous of all religious denominations, who are reduced to losses and distress, in this time of public calamity, to be distributed among them by a Committee of their brethren in New-England, and a Committee appointed for the same purpose here.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The Mercury Packet, Captain Dillon, sailed last Sunday with the Mail for Falmouth.

Capt. White in the Brig Granada Packet arrived at Philadelphia, advises that 12,000 Spanish Troops had sailed from Barcelona for Alicant, to join the grand Fleet from Cadiz, which Fleet he met within the Streights of Cape de Gat, consisting of about 400 Sail. It was thought by most of the English at Barcelona, that it was designed for Gibralter.

The people of Virginia and some other American colonies, continue to be much embarrassed between their respect to the ancient form of government, and officers which according to those forms were appointed to the administration of public affairs; and their regard to their own freedom, and the most important rights and privileges of human nature, which it has long been the avowed business of these forms, and officers, to take away and abolish. Instead of trying and punishing these officers, as traitors against the constitution, the most horrid of all traitors, the respect shewn them, and the attempts made to reconcile natural inconsistencies, are truly ridiculous, at the same time that they obstruct and have the most pernicious effect on public affairs.

Lord Dunmore still continues to injure and insult the people of Virginia, with impunity. *see pa. index, under Virginia.*

NEW-HAVEN, July 12.

Last Saturday afternoon, a cruizer sloop of war, said to be the Lively, having chaced and fired several shot at an inward bound vessel, belonging to Connecticut river, she was boarded by two armed boats, from the man of war, (having run aground on Say-Brook-Bar) who after a short examination, left her. The report of the guns having alarmed the inhabitants, a number of them assembled on the shore armed, and exchanged some random shot with the boats.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and left with the Printers hereof for Sale, [Price 4s.]

An easy Plan of Discipline for a MILITIA.

By TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.

(Contents in our next.)

STRAYED or Stolen from Mr. Rea's Pasture, near Col. Whitcomb's Encampment, last Saturday, a brown Horse, about fourteen Hands high, seven Years old, Hair shed off his Dock, full bodied, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Horse, and convey him to Rea and Bent, Sudbury, shall have Five Dollars Reward.

(A) Peaceable means see index, under Towns, Counties, Assembly, Representatives, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, resolves, vindicating the Country, &c. (B) enumeration of particular hardships, & Charlestown see sufferings, pa. 541, 596, & burning of Charlestown, pa. 754, & see index, under donations.

& see indexes, under Petitions, addresses, remonstrances, &c. & See list of Grievances, pa. 971. & See index, under Congress Continental & see pa. 723, &c. 743, 754, & under Troops British. — see Troops British Index. (1) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (1) See list of english Grievances, pa. 632 vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Grievances in index, & see new pamphlet pa. 1039. — (2) See Quebec act pa. 559. (3) See address to the King, pa. 716. (5) That pillars of the

WORCESTER, July 19.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 6.

"Several gentlemen in this city have letters from London, of about the middle of May; they generally agree that all petitions, remonstrances, &c. will be to no purpose: The Congress, however, have determined to petition the King once more, under this idea, that if it should be rejected, those moderate people, who now keep back, will, when they find no hopes put in the success of a War, most heartily unite with us in prosecuting it effectually. Another Address to the People of England is also determined upon; it is proposed to send these by RICHARD PENN, Esq; the late Governor of this Province, who sails the latter end of this Week; this Gentleman is a sincere Friend to his Country, a Man of good Sense and Firmness, determined to speak with the same Freedom in England which he uses here. Some Measures have been taken for getting a supply of Powder, others are in Contemplation, and the Powder-Mills are going in Virginia, this Province and New-York; in the first mentioned Province a Mill makes 100 Weight per Week, from Salt-Petre and Sulpher of their own Manufacture, and it is expected much larger Quantities will soon be made."

CAMBRIDGE, July 21.

Last Saturday, the several Regiments quartered in this Town being assembled upon the Parade, the Rev. Dr. Langdon, President of the College, read to them "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in general Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the Causes and Necessity of their taking up Arms." It was received with great Applause, and the Approbation of the Army, with that of a great Number of other People, was immediately announced by three Huzzas.——His Excellency the General, with several other General Officers, &c. were present on the Occasion.

A Gentleman has favoured us with the following Account of the Declaration being read upon Prospect-Hill.

Last Tuesday Morning, according to Orders issued the Day before, by Major-General Putnam, all the Continental Troops under his immediate Command assembled on Prospect-Hill, when the Declaration of the Continental Congress was read, after which an animated and pathetic Address to the Army was made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Chaplain to General Putnam's Regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent Prayer; when General Putnam gave the Signal, and the whole Army shouted their loud Amen by three Cheers; immediately upon which a Cannon was fired from the Fort, and the Standard lately sent to General Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the Air, bearing on one Side this Motto, AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN—and on the other Side, QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET. The whole was conducted with the utmost Decency, good Order, and Regularity, and to the universal Acceptance of all present.—And the Philistines on Bunker's-Hill heard the Shout of the Israelites, and being very fearful, paraded themselves in Battle Array.

Capt. John Derby, who sailed from Salem for London a few Days after the Battle of Lexington, returned last Tuesday, and the same Day came to Head-Quarters in this Place. Very little Intelligence has yet transpired—we only learn, that the News of the Commencement of the American War threw the People in England, especially the City of London, into great Consternation, and occasioned a considerable Fall of the Stocks: That the Ministry (knowing nothing of the Battle till they saw it published in the London Papers) advertised, in the Gazette, that they had received no Account of any Action, and pretended to believe that there had been none: That the Parliament was prorogued two Days before Capt. Derby arrived, but it was said would be immediately called together again: That, when he left London, which was about the 1st of June, no Account of Hostilities had been received by the Ministry from General Gage, notwithstanding the Vessel he dispatched sailed four Days before Capt. Derby: That our Friends increased in Number; and that many who had remained neuter in the Dispute, began to express themselves warmly in our Favour: That we, however, have no Reason to expect any Mercy from the Ministry, who seem determined to pursue their Measures (long since concerted) for ruining the whole British Empire. (2)

Capt. Derby brought a few London Papers, some as late as the first of June, but we have not been able to obtain a Sight of them. We are informed they contain very little News, and scarce any Remarks on American Affairs.

On the 4th Instant died at Boston, of the Wounds he received in the late Engagement at Charlestown, MOSES PARKER, *Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of a Regiment in the American Army, in the 44th Year of his Age. In the Year 1755 he engaged in the Defence of his Country, when alarmed by the Invasion of a foreign Enemy; and to the Close of the War, through the several Commissions to which his Merit entitled him, he had always the Pleasure to find that he possessed the Esteem and Respect of his Soldiers, and the Applause of his Countrymen. In him Fortitude, Prudence, Humanity and Compassion, all conspired to heighten the Lustre of his military Virtues—He also, at this important Day, when the Parent is stretching the Iron Hand of Power over her Children, and threatening them and their Posterity with Slavery; being possessed of the most sacred Veneration for the inestimable civil and religious Privileges of his native Country, again "unappalled by Danger," with equal Firmness and Intrepidity, steps forth to meet her restless Enemies, and thus offers himself a Victim to the Shrine of Freedom.* (4)

God grant each Individual that now is, or may be, engaged in the American Army, an equal Magnitude of Soul; so shall their Names, unsullied, be transmitted in the latest Catalogue of Fame; and if any Vestiges of Liberty shall remain, their Praises shall be rehearsed through the Earth, "till the Sickle of Time shall crop the Creation."

On the 5th Inst. the Members of the New-York Military Club gave an elegant Entertainment, in the City of New-York, to General Wooster, and the Officers of the Connecticut Forces; at which the following Toasts, among others, were drank, viz.—May the Disgrace of the *Rebels* against the Constitution, be as *conspicuous* as that of the *Rebels* against the House of Hanover—The immortal Memory of HAMPDEN, SIDNEY, WARREN, (6) and every Patriot who bled in Defence of Liberty—May the Enemies of America be turned into Salt-Petre, and go off in hot Blasts—Death and Jack Boots, before Dishonour and Wooden Shoes—THE GLORIOUS NINETEENTH OF APRIL when the brave Americans convinced General Gage and the Friends of Tyranny, that they dare fight, and conquer also. (1)

Taunton, July 12, 1775.

YESTERDAY afternoon there arose here, very suddenly, the most remarkable tempest ever known in these parts, attended with the severest lightnings and thunders and a heavy rain. The course of the cloud was from N. N. W. to S. S. E. nearly. It flew very low, and appeared to be surcharged with nitrous, sulphurous and highly electrified substances. In its course it made a heavy discharge upon the house of Lieut. Elisha Barney of this town; and before it reached the ground, fatally struck the body of Mr. John Cobb, an ingenious mechanic of this place, who had signalized himself in the cause of his country in the gunsmith and armory trades. Mr. Barney's house stands upon an eminence perhaps the most elevated of any part of this county; and in the northwesterly part of the house, in a chamber, stood several guns, bars of iron, tools and implements of the deceased, the said chamber being made use of as his shop or laboratory. As the guns, bars, &c. were in a perpendicular posture, it is conjectured by some that it had a natural tendency to produce the awful catastrophe. The first appearance, which the fluid made upon the house, was at the upper extremities of the two rafters next the chimney. Here it divided itself, and the largest division followed the eastern rafter into a part, from which it was diverted by two guns, which stood in a corner of the said chamber, and which received considerable damage: under this chamber, upon a ground floor near the fire-place, stood the deceased, with his face towards the East. In this posture he received the heavenly flame, fell on his face, and expired in an instant. The several mazes of the lightning or igneous fluid are not yet fully discovered; but the above imperfect description may serve to remind us of the divine caution, "Be ye also ready." It may also afford a useful hint to all true philosophers and virtuosi, who, with an humble ambition and decent curiosity, pry into the great and marvellous works of God.

P. S. In a Buttery in the above house, upwards of thirty pieces of pewter, consisting of platters, plates, basons, &c. were partly melted, and six pewter spoons rendered entirely useless.

Just imported, and to be sold, by

Richard & Elias-Hasket Derby,

OF SALEM,

A Parcel of Granada Rum, Sugar, Cocoa, and Cotton, cheap for Cash.

STRAYED or stolen, June 26, from Benjamin Convers, of Woburn, a light bay MARE, 14 Hands high, a Blaze in her Face, her near fore Foot white, a Feather upon her Neck, and a Cock upon her off hind Foot, trot all, six Years old, dark Mane and Tail. Any Person who takes up said Mare, and brings her to Benjamin Convers, shall have Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Prospect-Hill, on Friday the 14th Instant, a dark gray Horse, about 14 Hands high, with a black Mane and Tail, something wall-eyed, and paces. Whoever will take up said Horse, and convey him, or send Word, to Capt. Samuel Jenckes of Medford, shall have Four Dollars for their Trouble from the Subscriber.

July 18. 1775. WILLIAM HAYNES

Brookfield, July 13. 1775.

RAN away from their Masters, this Day, three Men Servants: The one named Peter, who is a thick-set Fellow, very black, and much bow-legged, 22 Years of Age, a good Fiddler, talks plain English.——Another named Abner, who stiles himself Abner Hybra, a Mulatto, of a middle Size, about 5 Feet and half high, well built, walks clumsy, and turns his Toes out, talks good English (with Deliberation) has a small Blemish in one of his Eyes; has with him a good blue Coat of fine Drab Cloth, trimmed with plain hard metal Buttons, a nankeen Jacket, and another Summer Jacket striped with Red, one Pair of new cotton Stockings, and two Pair of woolen ditto, two Pair of Shoes, two fine Shirts; he is about thirty-six Years of Age.—— The other named Cuff, a Negro Servant (a Fiddler) about 25 Years old, talks good English.——Whoever shall apprehend said Servants, and return them to the Subscribers at Brookfield, shall receive as a Reward for their Trouble and Expence the Sum of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or Five Dollars for either or each of them so returned.

PHINEAS UPHAM
FRANCIS FOXCROFT,
JABEZ UPHAM.

I Thompson Maxwell, of lawful Age, testify and say, That in or about the Month of March last past, as I was riding from Hollis to Amherst (in New-Hampshire Government) in Company with Benjamin Whiting, Esq; who asked me what I thought of Major Sullivan's taking away the Powder and Guns from the Castle William and Mary? I answered him, that I looked on it as a Piece of good Conduct. The said Whiting answered, that the said Sullivan was a damn'd perjured Villain for so doing, and a damn'd Rebel, and deserved to be hanged, and that this Spring the King's Standard would be set up in America, and Proclamation made that those that would come in and enter their Names, would have a Pardon, and those that would not, would be deemed Rebels and suffer Death justly, and that within three Months said Sullivan and John Hancock would be hanged; the said Whiting also said, that he hoped that I would come in and enter my Name, and further say not.

Cambridge, July 6, 1775. THOMPSON MAXWELL.

Middlesex, July 6, 1775. Then the above named Thompson Maxwell, personally appeared and after due Caution and careful Examination, made solemn Oath to the Truth of the above Deposition by him signed, *see pa. 776.*

Before me, JONAS DIX, Just. Pacis.

The Deposition of Robert Fletcher Esq; who testifies and says, That some Time in April or the beginning of May, 1774, at Dunstable, in Conversation with Benjamin Whiting, Esq; who said that a Man in the Deponent's Place, that did not endeavour that the Acts of Parliament should be put in Execution, ought to be damned. (2) July 13. 1775. ROBERT FLETCHER.

WHEREAS the Delegates for the several Towns in the County of Hillsborough, in Congress, chose a Committee of nine Persons to hear, examine and try Benjamin Whiting, Esq; as an open and avowed Enemy to his Country, the said Whiting being notified of Time and Place of hearing, did not appear, ordered that his Contempt be recorded, and that upon Examination of sundry Depositions and Evidences, we find him guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge, and we do caution all Persons from all Connections with him. *ed. pa. 776.*

Per Order, MATTHEW PATTEN, Chairman.

Amherst in New-Hampshire Government, July 13, 1775.

LOST, a Provincial Note, dated July 10, (No. 3158) payable to *William Tailer* for the Sum of £. 12. 10s.—As it will be no advantage to any Person but the right owner, whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, shall have one Dollar Reward for their Trouble.

(1) See index under Congress
(2) See index under Continental Proclamations &c.
(3) See page 771.
(4) See index under Troops British & American army of the United Colonies.
(5) See Index, under Amer. Army &c. of the united Colonies.
(6) See index under Warren
(7) See engagements in index under that head.
(8) See pa. 636.
(9) See his examination, pa. 900

From the Pennsylvania Packet, July 3, 1775.

An ELEGY *to the Memory of Doctor* WARREN —

WARREN, the learned, brave and good,---amiable and esteemed in his private character, admired and applauded in his more public sphere —He was an eminent Physician, a sincere and affectionate friend, and a faithful undaunted asserter of his Country's rights; in defence of which he nobly fell with a true magnanimity and heroism of soul becoming the great cause in which he struggled, and which did honour to the dignity of the station in which his Country had a few days before placed him.

HE's gone—Great WARREN's soul from earth is fled,
Great Warren's name is number'd with the dead;
That breast, where every patriot virtue glow'd,
That form, where nature every grace bestow'd,
That tongue, which bade in freedom's cause combine
Truth, learning, sense, and eloquence divine;
That healing hand which rais'd the drooping head,
Which led pale sickness from her languid bed,
Are now no more—all wrapt in sacred fire,
On Liberty's exalted shrine expire:
While the great spirit which the whole inform'd,
Glow'd in the breast, and every feature warm'd,
Mounts midst the flame, to its own native Heav'n,
Where Angels plaudits to his deeds are given.
Methinks I see the solemn pomp ascend,
See every patriot shade his soul attend,
Immortal Hampden leads the awful band,
And near him Raleigh, Russel, Sidney stand;
With them each Roman, every Greek whose name
Glows high recorded in the roll of fame,
Round Warren press, and hail with glad applause,
This early victim in fair Freedom's cause;
With gen'rous hearts the laurel crown they twine,
And round his brows they bind the wreath divine.
Oh glorious fate, which bids the gloomy grave
Throw wide the gates of triumph to the brave!—
Sure, Godlike WARREN, on thy natal hour,
Some star propitious shed its brightest power;
By Nature's hand with taste, with genius form'd,
Thy generous breast with every virtue warm'd,
Thy mind endu'd with sense, thy form with grace,
And all thy virtues painted in thy face;
Grave wisdom mark'd thee as his fav'rite child,
And on thy youth indulgent Science smil'd;
Well pleas'd she led thee to her sacred bower,
And to thy hands consign'd her healing power.
Still more to bless thee, soothing friendship strove,
And bade thee share an Adams', Hancock's love;
With them united in great Freedom's cause,
Thou stood'st the brave asserter of her laws,
While ever watchful for thy country's weal,
No arts could warp, no dangers damp thy zeal,
Thy grateful country to thy virtues just,
To thee committed each important trust;
Call'd thee o'er all her councils to preside,
And midst this storm the helm of state to guide.
Equal to all; alike in all thou shin'd,
The Patriot, Friend, and Counsellor combin'd.
Heaven saw thy virtues to perfection soar,
Till nature fail'd; and earth could bear no more!
Approving saw, and burst the bonds of clay,
Which stay'd thy passage to the realms of day.
And that e'en death might to thy fame conspire,
Bade thee on Freedom's glorious field expire;
Allow'd thee once to mingle in the strife,
That thou might'st give thy country e'en thy life.
Bade Liberty and Honour, guard thy grave,
And countless thousands for thy mourners gave.
And dare we then thy sacred triumphs mourn,
Or with the fear of grief profane thy urn?
Illustrious shade! forgive our mingled woes,
Which not for thee, but for our country flows;--
We mourn her loss, we mourn her Hero, gone!--
We mourn thy Patriot soul, thy Godlike virtue flown---
But oh! from yon bright realms vouchsafe to bend
On us thy looks, and to our fate attend,
Thy country's guardian angel deign to prove,
And watch around us with thy wonted love;
Still o'er our councils may thy soul preside,
Thy light direct us, and thy genius guide;
Let thy great spirit glow in ev'ry breast,
And be thy virtue on each heart impress'd;
So shalt thou not alone in glory stand,
And other Warrens shall adorn our land.

see pa. 757

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Extract of a Letter from an American Gentleman at Paris, dated May 2, 1775, to his Friend in Philadelphia.

"I find the French are extreamly attentive to our American politics, and to a man strongly in favour of us. Whether mostly from ill-will to Britain, or friendship to the colonies, may be matter of doubt; but they profess it to be upon a principle of humanity, and a regard to the natural rights of mankind. They say that the Americans will be either revered or detested by all Europe, according to their conduct at the approaching crisis; they will have no middle character; for in proportion as their virtue and perseverance will render them a glorious, their tame submission will make them a despicable people."

IN CONGRESS, July 14th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the two Acts passed in the first session of the present parliament, the one intituled, "An act to restrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West-Indies, and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations;" the other intituled, "An act to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West-Indies, under certain conditions and limitations;" are unconstitutional, oppressive and cruel, and that the commercial opposition of these colonies, to certain acts enumerated in the association of the last Congress, ought to be made against these until they are repealed.

A true copy from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

House of Lords, (London) May 19.

The Duke of Manchester presented a paper intituled, A memorial from the House of Assembly of New-York, and moved that the same might be read. A matter of order was now stated, whether it would be regular to receive the said Memorial, as his Grace had not stated the contents, and declined to do so farther than reading the title and the prayer, desiring the repeal of certain Acts of Parliament, and praying redress. Lords Townshend, Buckingham, and Denbigh objected to it on several other grounds, particularly to the very title Memorial, which they contended was improper, and expressive of disrespect towards the House, and a disclaiming of its legislative authority. Lord Sandwich spoke fully to the regularity and mode of proceeding and moved an amendment, by adding after the word "Memorial," the contents whereof having not been opened. The Duke of Richmond differed as to the point of fact; for he insisted, that part at least of the Contents had been opened, and moved an amendment to the last amendment, by adding the concluding words of the Memorial, which had been read by the Duke of Manchester. This gave another turn to the Debate, and Lord Gower insisted, as his Grace had refused, though often pressed to make known the contents, his Lordship moved another amendment to the question so amended. The debate now took entirely another turn; and a warm debate arose about the manner of getting rid of the several amendments, and coming back to the main question, that the said Memorial be now read, in which the Lords Mansfield, Camden, Shelburne, Weymouth, Dudley, Dartmouth, and Marchmont spoke. At length, after four hours and a half continual altercation, doubt and uncertainty, the question was put on the motion, as amended by Lord Sandwich, which was carried in the negative without a division; and the question on the original motion, "that said Memorial be now read," being put, there appeared

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So the Memorial was rejected by a majority of almost three to one.

TAKEN out of a Pasture in Salem, last Thursday Night, a red-furrel HORSE, about 14 Hands high; he has a white Star in his Forehead, under his Foretop; one of his fore Hoofs has a Seam in it from the Hair to his Toe; a white Ring round one of his hind Footlocks, and a Colous just above the Hoof of one of his hind Feet. Whoever will convey said Horse to Mr. JONATHAN FOSTER of Medford, or to ROBERT SHILLABER of Danvers, shall have Four Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by
July 22, 1775. ROBERT SHILLABER.

LEFT in a House on Charlestown Neck, a Bed, 2 Pillows, a Sheet and Rug, 3 Shirts, 3 Pair of Stockings, 1 red calimanco Gown, a quilted Coat pieced with several Sorts, all tied up in a Rug; 1 calico and 1 striped linen Gown, a Pair of Stays, tied up in an old check Handkerchief; a large paper Box, green and white, flower'd, a Bible, a new Psalm Book, 3 pair black Mitts, 1 white ditto, 1 pair white Gloves, Caps and Handkerchiefs, and sundry other Things in it. Whoever has them in Possession, or can give any Information of them, are desired to leave Word at the Printing-Office in Cambridge, and they shall be rewarded for their Trouble. The Subscriber's Name is wrote in the Bible and Psalm Book. HANNAH HEATH.

NATHAN BLODGET,
At his Shop nearly opposite the Meeting-House, two Doors above the main Guard, Cambridge,
Has yet remaining a small Assortment of English & West India Goods.

TO BE SOLD,
By STEPHEN CABOT,
In BEVERLY,
6d. and 8d. Nails by the Cask, & a few Casks of excellent red and white Fayal Wine.

Nathan Frazier
HERREBY informs those who have Connexions with him, that he has, for the present, taken Residence at Haverhill, where those who have Business to transact with him may find him.

SAMUEL HOLBROOK,
LATE Master of one of the publick Writing Schools in Boston, takes this Method to inform the respectable Publick, that in Consequence of his being driven, by the cruel Hand of Tyranny from his native Town, (by which Means his Living and Employ there, see his End) has thought proper, in order to serve both the Publick and himself, to open a School in Northampton in the County of Hampshire, where Youth may be boarded and instructed in Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Reading at the low Rate of Six Shillings per Week. Instruction also in the Latin Tongue will be procured if desired. Washing, &c. may be done cheap.
Any young Gentleman who may be desirous to attain a good Hand in a short Time, shall have such Instruction as that in 24 Weeks he may attain the same for the reasonable Condemnation of Six Dollars, exclusive of Board.

TAKEN up by Thomas Eaton, of Dedham, a lightish brown MARE, about 14 Hands high, has a Star in her Forehead. The Owner may have her again, paying the necessary Charges.

RUN away from me the Subscriber, a Negro Man named Delphin, about five Feet high; had on when he went away a black Jacket, a pair of dirty leather Breeches, blue Stockings, and Shoes without Buckles. Whoever will secure said Negro so that I may have him again, shall have five Dollars Reward. ISAAC BRADISH.
Cambridge, July 22, 1775.

To be SOLD,
A Likely, well built HORSE, about 14 Hands high, 6 Years old, has a good Trot, and will go in a Chaise. Any Person inclining to purchase said Horse, may enquire of SAMUEL FAIRFIELD, at the New-Mills, Danvers.

DESERTED from Roxbury Camp, of Col. John Fellows's Regiment, in Capt. Moses Soul's Company, one Jonathan Huntley, a small set Fellow, about five Feet nine Inches in Height; had on when he went away, a deep blue broad-cloth Coat, somewhat worn, with a striped cotton Vest, leather Breeches, white cotton Stockings; an old Countryman, talks with a Brogue, pretends to doctor, practises to have great Skill in curing Cancers. Whoever shall take up said Fellow, and return him to said Regiment, or confine him in any of the American Goals, shall have all necessary Charges paid by
July 10, 1775. MOSES SOUL, Captain.

DESERTED from Roxbury Camp, of Col. John Fellows's Regiment, and Capt. Moses Soul's Company, an old Country Fellow, named James Lee, dark Complexion, black curl'd Hair, about 35 Years of Age; had on when he went away, a brown Fustian Coat, a striped linen Vest, thick leather Breeches, his Stature five Feet seven Inches. Whoever shall take up said Fellow, and confine him in any of the American Goals, or return him to the aforesaid Regiment, shall have all necessary Charges paid by MOSES SOUL, Captain.

TAKEN out of Thomas Russell, Esq's Store at Charlestown, the Week before the Engagement in said Town, a Bed, Bolster and Pillows, a Rug, Quilt, Blankets and Sheets, with sundry other Things, supposed to be taken away by Mistake. The Person who has them in Possession, is desired to leave Word at the Printing Office in Cambridge where they may be had.

STrayed or stolen from Prospect Hill, last Saturday Morning, a sorrel-coloured Mare, belonging to the Subscriber, with a white Spot on her Nose, about 14 Hands and an half high, a very likely, high spirited Creature, both trots and paces. Whoever will give Information where she may be found, so that the Owner may have her again, or will deliver her to Lieut. Ephraim Baldwin, Post-Rider from Cambridge to Charlestown in New-Hampshire, shall have Five Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. JOSEPH HATCH, of Norwich, in N. York Government, near Dartmouth College.

RAN away from me the Subscriber, on Sunday Night the 23d of June, a Negro Man named Sip, about 30 Years of Age, about 6 Feet high, well set, speaks good English; he hath two Scars on his Temple, between his Eye and his Ear: He carried away with him a large Pack, two Suits of Cloaths, one blue Coat lined with Red, one Coat of a brown Colour, one calico lapel Jacket, a black Jacket, one Pair of Moosskin Breeches, a Pair of black and white Breeches, besides a great Coat and other Jackets, Shirts and Trowsers, and a felt Hat. It is suspected he hath a Pass.---Whoever will take up said Negro and convey him to his Master, or commit him to Goal, & that he may be returned to me, shall have Four Dollars Reward and necessary Charges paid by me, JOHN LUMMUS.
Ipswich, June 27, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,
A handsome new fall-back Chaise and Harness. Inquire of Mr. Peter Emerson of Reading.

STRAYED or stolen from Prospect-Hill, last Friday Night, a dark bay Horse, about fourteen Hands high, paces all, with a black Mane and Tail, the Mane hangs on both Sides his Neck. Whoever shall take up said Horse, and bring him to Col. Smith's Quarters, on said Hill, or to the Subscriber, shall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by
TIMOTHY BRAGG, of Ipswich.

STOLEN or lost, on Thursday the 28th of June, a Pocket-Book, containing Sixteen Pounds of Province Bills, and some Notes of Hand. Whoever shall find and secure said Bills and Notes, and deliver them to the Subscribers, or the Printers of this Paper, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by ROGERS & MOSHER.
Cambridge, July 5, 1775.

(3) See Shellel, page 721. (6) The other was the same as over, at the New-England Congress. (7) See page 608, & index, under Congress Continental, to find the opposition. (8) See their list of Grievances stated, page 703. (9) See declaratory acts, pa. 524. (10) See index under Town of Boston.

* See index, under Warren. ✓ See list of American rights, pa. 1089, 1228. ◊ Battle at Bunker hill, see pa. 754. (1) Major General. (2) Samuel Adams Esq. (3) See index, under Hancock (4) He was President of the Provencial Congress pa. 727. & Major General, pa. 757. — See Index under Army of the united Colonies. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (12) See index, under Congress Continental.